

SHO

- A cobbler or shoemaker may find some little fault with the patchet of a shoe that an Appelles had painted, when the whole figure is such, as none but an Appelles could paint. *Watts.*
SHOE-TYE. *n. f.* [*shoe and tye.*] The ribband with which women tie their shoes.
 Madam, I do as is my duty,
 Honour the shadow of your *shoetye.* *Had. bras.*
SHOG. *n. f.* [*from shock.*] Violent concussion.
 Another's diving bow he did adore,
 Which, with a *shog*, casts all the hair before. *Dryden.*
 He will rather have the primitive man to be produced, in a kind of digesting balneum, where all the heavier lees may subside, and a due equilibrium be maintained, not disturbed by any such rude and violent *shogs* that would ruffle and break all the little stamina of the embryo. *Bentley.*
TO SHOG. *v. a.* To shake; to agitate by sudden interrupted impulses.
 After it is washed, they put the remnant into a wooden dish, the which they softly *shog* to and fro in the water, until the earthy substance be flitted away. *Carew.*
SHONE. The preterite of *shine.*
 All his father in him *shone.* *Milton.*
SHOOK. The preterite and in poetry participle passive of *shake.*
 Taxallan *shook* by Montezuma's pow'rs,
 Has, to resist his forces, call'd in ours. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. a.* preterite, I *shot*; participle, *shot* or *shotten*. [*reccan, Saxon.*]
 1. To discharge any thing so as to make it fly with speed or violence.
 Light
 Shoots far into the bosom of dim night
 A glimmering dawn. *Milton.*
 2. To discharge from a bow or gun.
 I owe you much, and like a wife's youth,
 That which I owe is lost; but if you please
 To shoot an arrow that self way
 Which you did *shoot* the first, I do not doubt
 To find both. *Shakespeare.*
 This murderous shaft that's *shot*
 Hath not yet lighted; and our safest way
 Is to avoid the aim. *Shakespeare.*
 3. To let off.
 The men *shoot* strong shoots with their bows. *Abbot.*
 The two ends of a bow *shot* off, fly from one another. *Boyle.*
 Men who know not hearts, should make examples;
 Which like a warning-piece, must be *shot* off, *Dryden.*
 To fright the rest from crimes.
 4. To strike with any thing *shot*.
 Not an hand shall touch the mount, but he shall be stoned
 or *shot* thro'. *Esod. xix. 13.*
 The liquid air his moving pinions wound,
 And, in the moment, *shot* him on the ground. *Dryden.*
 5. To emit new parts, as a vegetable.
 None of the trees exalt themselves, neither *shoot* up their
 top among the thick boughs. *Ezek. xxxi. 14.*
 A grain of mustard groweth up and *shooteth* out great
 branches. *Mark. iv. 32.*
 Tell like a tall old oak, how learning *shoots*,
 To heaven her branches, and to hell her roots. *Denham.*
 6. To emit; to dart or thrust forth.
 Ye bucks, who pluck the flow'rs,
 Beware the secret snake that *shoots* a sting. *Dryden.*
 The last had a star upon its breast, which *shot* forth point-
 ed beams of a peculiar lustre. *Addison.*
 Fir'd by the torch of noon, to tenfold rage,
 Th' infuriate hill forth *shoots* the pillar'd flame. *Thomson.*
 7. To push suddenly.
 I have laugh'd sometimes when I have reflected on those
 men who have *shot* themselves into the world; some bolting
 out upon the stage with vast applause, and some hissed off,
 quitting it with disgrace. *Dryden.*
 8. To push forward.
 They that see me *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. *Pf.*
 9. To fit to each other by planing; a workman's term.
 Strait lines in joiner's language are called a joint; that is
 two pieces of wood that are *shot*, that is planed or else paired
 with a pairing chisel. *Moxon.*
 10. To pass through with swiftness.
 Thus having said, she sinks beneath the ground,
 With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian fount. *Dryden.*
TO SHOOT. *v. n.*
 1. To perform the act of *shooting*.
 The archers have forely grieved him and *shot* at him. *Gen.*
 When he has *shot* his best, he is sure that none ever did
shoot better. *Temple.*
 When you *shoot*, and shut one eye,
 You cannot think he would deny
 To lend the other friendly aid,
 Or wink, as coward and afraid. *Prior.*
 2. To germinate; to increase in vegetable growth.
 Such trees as love the sun do not willingly descend far into

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- the earth; and therefore they are commonly trees that *shoot*
 up much. *Bacon.*
 Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*
 The tree at once both upward *shoots*,
 And just as much grows downward to the roots. *Cleao.*
 The monarch oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees. *Dryden.*
 Nor will the wither'd stock be green again,
 But the wild olive *shoots* and shades the ungrateful plain. *Dr.*
 New creatures rise,
 A moving mass at first, and short of thighs;
 Till *shooting* out with legs and imp'd with wings. *Dryden.*
 The corn laid up by ants would *shoot* under ground, if
 they did not bite off all the buds; and therefore it will pro-
 duce nothing. *Addison.*
 This valley of the Tirol lies enclosed on all sides by the
 Alps, though its dominions *shoot* out into several branches
 among the breaks of the mountains. *Addison's Italy.*
 Express'd juices of plants, boiled into the consilience of a
 syrup, and set into a cool place, the essential salt will *shoot* up-
 on the sides of the vessels. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*
 A wild, where weeds and flow'rs promiscuous *shoot*,
 Or garden, tempting with forbidden fruit. *Pope.*
 3. To form itself into any shape.
 In the menstrum be over charged, metals will *shoot* into
 chrystals. *Bacon.*
 Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will
 chrystallize and *shoot* into glaucous bodies. *Brown's Phil. Ex.*
 That rude mass will *shoot* itself into several forms, till it make
 an habitable world: the steady hand of Providence being the
 invisible guide of all its motions. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
 4. To be emitted.
 There *shot* a streaming lamp along the sky,
 Which on the winged light'ning seem'd to fly. *Dryden.*
 Tell them that the rays of light *shoot* from the sun to our
 earth, at the rate of one hundred and eighty thousand miles
 in the second of a minute, they stand aghast at such talk. *Watts.*
 The grand æthereal bow
Shoots up immense. *Thomson.*
 5. To protuberate; to jet out.
 The land did *shoot* out with a very great promontory, bend-
 ing that way. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
 6. To pass as an arrow.
 Thy words *shoot* thro' my heart,
 Melt my resolves, and turn me all to love. *Addison.*
 7. To become any thing suddenly.
 Let me but live to shadow this young plant
 From bites and storms: he'll soon *shoot* up a hero. *Dryd.*
 8. To move swiftly along.
 A *shooting* star in autumn thwarts the night.
 A shining harvest either host displays,
 And *shoots* against the sun with equal rays. *Dryden.*
 At first the flutters, but at length the springs,
 To smother flight, and *shoots* upon her wings. *Dryden.*
 The broken air loud whistling as she flies,
 She stops and listens, and *shoots* forth again,
 And guides her pinions by her young ones cries. *Dryden.*
 Heav'n's imperious queen *shot* down from high,
 At her approach the brazen hinges fly,
 The gates are forc'd. *Dryden.*
 She downward glides,
 Lights in Fleet-ditch, and *shoots* beneath the tides. *Gay.*
 Where the mob gathers, swiftly *shoot* along,
 Nor idly mingle in the noisy throng. *Gay.*
 At the summons roll'd her eyes around,
 Not half so swiftly *shoots* along in air,
 The gliding light'ning. *Pope.*
 9. To feel a quick pain.
SHOOT. *n. f.* [*from the verb.*]
 1. The act or impression of any thing emitted from a distance.
 The Turkish bow giveth a very forcible *shoot*, inasmuch as
 the arrow, hath pierced a steel target two inches thick; but
 the arrow if headed with wood, hath been known to pierce
 thro' a piece of wood of eight inches thick. *Bacon.*
 2. The act of striking, or endeavouring to strike with a missile
 weapon discharged by any instrument.
 The noise of thy cross-bow
 Will scare the herd, and so my *shoot* is lost. *Shakesp.*
 But come the bow; now mercy goes to kill,
 And shooting well is then accounted ill.
 Thus will I save my credit in the *shoot*,
 Not wounding, pity would not let me do't. *Shakespeare.*
 As a country fellow was making a *shoot* at a pigeon, he
 trode upon a snake that bit him. *L'Estrange.*
 3. [*Schenten, Dutch.*] Branches issuing from the main stock.
 They will not come just on the tops where they were
 cut, but out of those *shoots* which were water boughs. *Bacon.*
 I saw them under a green mantling vine,
 Plucking ripe clusters from the tender *shoots*. *Milton.*
 Prune off superfluous branches and *shoots* of this second
 spring; but expose not the fruit without leaves sufficient. *Evel.*

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- The hook the bore,
 To lop the growth of the luxuriant year,
 To decent form the lawless *shoots* to bring.
 And teach th'obedient branches where to spring. *Pope.*
 Now, should my praises owe their truth
 To beauty, dress, or paint, or youth,
 'Twere grafting on an annual stock
 That must our expectations mock;
 And making one luxuriant *shoot*,
 Die the next year for want of root. *Swift.*
SHOOTER. *n. f.* [*from shoot.*] One that shoots; an archer;
 a gunner.
 The *shooter* ewe, the broad-leav'd sycamore. *Fairfax.*
 We are *shooters* both, and thou dost deign
 To enter combat with us, and contest
 With thine own clay. *Herbert.*
 The King with gifts a vessel stores;
 And next, to reconcile the *shooter* God,
 Within her hollow hides the sacrifice he stow'd. *Dryden.*
SHOP. *n. f.* [*recep, Saxon, a magazine; ejschoppe, French;*
shoppe, low Latin.] A *shoppe*.
 1. A place where any thing is sold.
 Our windows are broke down,
 And we for fear compell'd to shut our *shops*. *Shakespeare.*
 Your most grave belly thus answer'd;
 True is it, my incorporate friends,
 That I receive the general food at first,
 Which you do live upon; and it is it,
 Because I am the store-house and the *shop*
 Of the whole body. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
 In his needy *shop* a tortoise hung,
 An alligator stuff, and other skins
 Of ill-shap'd fishes; and about his shelves
 A beggarly account of empty boxes. *Shakespeare.*
 Scarce any fold in *shops* could be relied on as faithfully pre-
 pared. *Boyle.*
 His *shop* is his element, and he cannot with any enjoy-
 ment of himself live out of it. *South's Sermons.*
 2. A room in which manufactures are carried on.
 We have divers mechanical arts and stuffs made by them;
 and *shops* for such as are not brought into vulgar use. *Bacon.*
SHOPBOARD. *n. f.* [*shop and board.*] Bench on which any work
 is done.
 That beastly rabble, that came down
 From all the garrets in the town,
 And stalls, and *shopboards*, in vast swarms,
 With new chalk'd bills, and rusty arms. *Hudibras.*
 It dwells not in shops or work-houses; nor till the late age
 was it ever known, that any one served seven years to a
 smith or a taylor, that he should commence doctor or divine
 from the *shopboard* or the anvil; or from whistling to a team,
 come to preach to a congregation. *South's Sermons.*
SHOPBOOK. *n. f.* [*shop and book.*] Book in which a tradesman
 keeps his accounts.
 They that have wholly neglected the exercise of their un-
 derstandings, will be as unfit for it as one unpractised in
 figures to cast up a *shopbook*. *Locke.*
SHOPKEEPER. *n. f.* [*shop and keep.*] A trader who sells in a
 shop; a merchant who only deals by wholesale.
 Nothing is more common than to hear a *shopkeeper* desiring
 his neighbour to have the goodness to tell him what is a
 clock. *Addison.*
SHOPMAN. *n. f.* [*shop and man.*] A petty trader.
 Garth, gen'rous as his mule, prescribes and gives,
 The *shopman* tells, and by destruction lives. *Dryden.*
SHORE. the preterite of *shear*.
 I'm glad thy father's dead:
 Thy match was mortal to him, and pure grief
 Shore his old thread in twain. *Shakespeare.*
SHORE. *n. f.* [*recep, Saxon.*]
 1. The coast of the sea.
 Sea cover'd sea;
 Sea without *shore.* *Milton.*
 2. The bank of a river. A licentious use.
 Beside the fruitful *shore* of muddy Nile,
 Upon a sunny bank outstretched lay,
 In monstrous length a mighty crocodile. *Spenser.*
 3. A drain; properly *sewer*.
 4. [*shear, Dutch; to prop.*] The support of a building; a buttress.
 When I use the word *shore*, I may intend thereby a coast
 of land near the sea, or a drain to carry off water, or a prop
 to support a building. *Watts's Logic.*
TO SHORE. *v. a.* [*shear, Dutch.*]
 1. To prop; to support.
 They undermined the wall, and as they wrought, *shored* it
 up with timber. *Kneller.*
 He did not much strengthen his own subsistence in courts,
 but stood there on his own feet, for the most of his allies
 rather leaned upon him than *shored* him up. *Wotton.*
 There was also made a *shoring* or under-propping act for
 the benevolence; to make the fums which any person had a-
 greed to pay, leviable by course of law. *Bacon's Hen. VII.*

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2. To set on shore. Not in use.
 I will bring these two blind ones aboard him; if he think
 it fit to *shore* them again let him call me rogue. *Shakespeare.*
SHORELESS. *adj.* [*from shore.*] Having no coast.
 This ocean of felicity is so *shoreless* and bottomless, that
 all the fairs and angels cannot exhaust it. *Boyle.*
SHORLING. *n. f.* [*from shear, shore.*] The felt or skin of a
 sheep thorn.
SHORN. The participle passive of *shear*.
 So rose the Danite strong,
 Shorn of his strength. *Milton.*
 Vile shrubs are *shorn* for browze: the tow'ring height
 Of unctuous trees are torches for the night. *Dryden.*
 He plunging downward shot his radiant head;
 Dispell'd the breathing air that broke his flight;
 Shorn of his beams, a man to mortal fight. *Dryden.*
SHORT. *adj.* [*recep, Saxon.*]
 1. Not long; commonly not long enough.
 Weak though I am of limbs, and *short* of sight,
 Far from a lynx, and not a giant quite,
 I'll do what Mead and Chelielden advise,
 To keep these limbs, and to preserve these eyes. *Pope.*
 2. Not long in space or extent.
 This left voluble earth,
 By *shorter* flight to the east, had left him there. *Milton.*
 Though *short* my stature, yet my name extends
 To heaven itself, and earth's remotest ends. *Pope.*
 3. Not long in time or duration.
 They change the night into day: the light is *short*, because
 of darkness. *Job xvii. 12.*
 Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what thou liv'st,
 Live well, how long or *short* permit to heav'n. *Milton.*
Short were her marriage joys: for in the prime
 Of youth her lord expir'd before his time. *Dryden.*
 4. Repeated by quick iterations.
 Her breath then *short*, seem'd loth from home to pass,
 Which more it mov'd, the more it sweeter was. *Sidney.*
 Thy breath comes *short*, thy darted eyes are fixt
 On me for aid, as if thou wert pursu'd. *Dryden.*
 My breath grew *short*, my beating heart sprung upward,
 And leap'd and bounded in my heaving bosom. *Smith.*
 5. Not attaining an end; not reaching the purposed point; not
 adequate; not equal.
 Immoderate praises, the foolish lover thinks *short* of his
 mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens. *Sidney.*
 Some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of
 Smyrna. *Sandys.*
 The Turks give you a quantity rather exceeding than *short*
 of your expectation. *Sandys.*
 Since higher I fall *short*, on him who next
 Provokes my envy. *Milton.*
 I know them not; not therefore am I *short*
 Of knowing what I ought. *Milton's Paradise Reg.*
 To attain
 The height and depth of thy eternal ways,
 All human thoughts come *short*, supreme of things. *Milton.*
 O glorious trial of exceeding love,
 Engaging me to emulate! but *short*
 Of thy perfection, how shall I attain. *Milton.*
 To place her in Olympus' top a guest,
 Among th'immortals, who with nectar feast;
 That poor would seem, that entertainment *short*
 Of the true splendor of her present court. *Waller.*
 We err, and come *short* of science, because we are so fre-
 quently misled by the evil conduct of our imaginations. *Glan.*
 That great wit has fallen *short* in his account. *Mora.*
 As in many things the knowledge of philosophers was *short*
 of the truth, so almost in all things their practice fell *short* of
 their knowledge: the principles by which they walked were as
 much below those by which they judged, as their feet were be-
 low their head. *South's Sermons.*
 He wills not death should terminate their strife;
 And wounds, if wounds ensue, be *short* of life. *Dryden.*
 Virgil exceeds Theocritus in regularity and brevity, and
 falls *short* of him in nothing but simplicity and propriety of
 style. *Pope.*
 Where reason came *short*, revelation discovered on which
 side the truth lay. *Locke.*
 Defect in our behaviour, coming *short* of the utmost grace-
 fulness, often escapes our observation. *Locke.*
 If speculative maxims have not an actual universal assent
 from all mankind, practical principles come *short* of an uni-
 versal reception. *Locke.*
 Men express their universal ideas by signs; a faculty which
 beasts come *short* in. *Locke.*
 The people fall *short* of those who border upon them, in
 strength of understanding. *Addison.*
 A neutral indifference falls *short* of that obligation they lie
 under, who have taken such oaths. *Addison.*
 When I made these, an artist undertook to imitate it; but
 using another way of polishing them, he fell much *short* of
 what I had attained to, as I afterwards understood. *Newton.*
 It